

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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HERALD.

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Volume XXXIII. No. 159

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

- ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Morning and evening.
BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. F. POPE.
Morning and evening.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—FRENCH SERVICE BY
REV. MR. PILATTE. Evening.
BROOKLYN STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH.—REV.
D. K. LEE. Morning and evening.
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—Evening.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. DR. DEEMS.
Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—REV. URIAH SCOTT.
Morning and evening.
CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV.
DAVID MITCHELL. Morning and afternoon.
DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALISTS. PROF. CHANEY.
Morning and evening.
EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. BYRNES.
Morning and evening.
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY
TRINITY.—REV. DR. KOTTEL. Morning and evening.
FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—REV. DR. VERRENS.
Morning.
FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EAST-
BURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—REV.
THOMAS ARMISTEAD. Evening.
FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. W. S. FLEMING. Morning and evening.
MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. L. M.
CURRY. Morning and evening.
MORAVIAN P. E. CONGREGATION.—REV. A. A.
BEINER. Morning.
ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR.
Evening.
SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W.
F. COBURN. Morning and evening.
TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. SANDFORD.
Morning and evening.
UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Af-
ternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 7, 1863.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable,
dated in London yesterday, we learn that the North
German Confederation is about to propose a plan for
the establishment of a uniform national system of
ship measurement.

Admiral Farragut was at Antwerp; a portion of
his fleet was at Brest.

The news report by the cable is dated yesterday
evening, June 6.

General Garibaldi writes to the United States
authorities to discourage enlistments for the Pope's
army in the republic. Pigott, the "sedition" Irish
editor, is still held in prison. Fine weather prevailed
in England.

The Russian troops were completely successful in
Central Asia, holding Bokhara and Samarcand. The
report of the death of the Emir of Bokhara needs
confirmation.

The captives lately released in Abyssinia have
received \$5,000. Five-twentieths, 78 a 73;
in London and 77 in Frankfurt.

Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11 1/2d.
Breeds lower. Provisions dull.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the new Secretary was
sworn in. The bill for the readmission of the South-
ern States was taken up again and considered, but
without a conclusion. The Conference report on the
Arkansas bill was agreed to. It makes a very slight
alteration in the bill as it passed the House. Mr.
Trumbull expressed a wish that Senators would
come on Monday prepared to pass the wholesale
restoration bill, and the Senate adjourned, after an
executive session, in which the nomination of Gen-
eral McClellan to be Minister to England was rejected.

In the House a resolution extending a public re-
ception in the Representative Hall to the Chinese
Embassy was adopted unanimously, and Tuesday, at
eleven o'clock, was fixed as the time for the recep-
tion. A large batch of private pension bills was
passed. The House then went into Committee of the
Whole on the new Tax bill. The twenty-second sec-
tion was amended so that assessors are not empow-
ered to add an additional per cent for failure to
make returns. No other amendments were made to
any sections up to the fifty-third, at which point the
bill was laid aside, the Committee rising. The con-
ference committee offered a report on the Arkansas
bill, but while the vote was taking on a motion to
lay it on the table the House was adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraphic dates from Vera Cruz are to the 1st
Inst. Romero, of the Mexican Treasury, had sailed
for New York in order to get married, according to
one report, and in reference to American claims on
the Jurez treasury, according to another. Congress
had adjourned until September. Numerous insur-
rections are reported, one band in Queretaro pro-
claiming in favor of Santa Anna. Escobedo and
Cortina were marching on them.

Penian preparations for a grand demonstration on
Canada are still reported. Arms are arriving at Ma-
lone, and contracts have been made for thirty thou-
sand pounds of hard tack. On the Canadian side the
same activity is going on, and troops and munitions
are being forwarded to the frontier.

The Louisiana Board of Registration appointed by
the late Reconstruction Convention has taken direct
issue with General Buchanan on his recent order,
and has issued a manifesto directing all officers
elected at the late election to take possession of their
offices on Monday, June 15, and also directing the
General Assembly of the State to convene on the
22d Inst. It will be remembered that the elected
officers should qualify some time in November,
and that the Legislature should not assemble until
Congress had accepted the new constitution. Mr.
Packard, the chairman of the Board of Registration,
who signed the document, was arrested yesterday,
but his personal recognizance to appear before a military
commission, which will be organized immediately.

Twenty-three young men were ordained priests in
the Catholic Church by Bishop McFarland, at Troy,
yesterday, and nearly one hundred others were ad-
mitted to deaconship and minor orders.

The Cheyenne Indians are reported to be fighting
the Kaws upon the reservation of the latter. Sheriff
Beales, of Junction City, with ten men, was on his
way to the scene to put a stop to the war.

The United States steamer Jamestown has arrived
at Victoria, V. I., from Sitka, May 30. The Indians
in Sitka report that gold is being collected by the
handful at Lakir river, and emigration from Sitka
was setting in that direction.

The National Board of Trade in Philadelphia yester-
day adopted resolutions favorable to national
improvements generally, and also additional gov-
ernment aid to the Kansas Pacific Railway and a
reduction of the tax on whiskey. A resolution pro-
viding for a recommendation to Congress that no
national bank be allowed to sell the gold received

from government was referred and the Convention
adjourned sine die.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Church of
the State, at Hudson yesterday, a resolution was
adopted providing for a memorial to the Legislature
in conformity with the action of the Church regard-
ing ecclesiastical titles. A resolution was also
adopted for the formation of a stock company with a
capital of \$20,000 to publish a new religious paper.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention is in full
blast. The report of the State Treasurer very unex-
pectedly shows that the finances are in a satisfactory
condition, there being \$200,000 on hand. General
Reynolds was introduced to the Convention on Fri-
day.

Our Formosa, China, correspondence gives a de-
tailed account of the earthquakes which took place
at that place in December.

The steamship Virginia arrived at quarantine yester-
day from Liverpool with 1,063 steerage passengers,
among whom the smallpox was raging. Fifteen
cases were sent to the Blackwell's Island Hospital,
and the vessel was detained to be fumigated.

The Masonic Convention, which has been holding
forth in this city since Tuesday, closed their session
yesterday.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, yester-
day, before Commissioner Osborne, William Skip-
worth, Peter Cunningham, Daniel Costigan, Thomas
McLean and Patrick Fogarty, charged with running a
distillery on board of the barge Franklin, were
brought up for examination and admitted to bail in
\$1,000 each, their further examination being set
down for Tuesday next, at ten o'clock.

With but few exceptions, the markets were ex-
tremely quiet yesterday. Coffee was in light de-
mand, but steady in value. Cotton was dull and
depressed, though prices were not notably lower.
On 'Change flour was sparingly dealt on, but steady
at former prices. Wheat was dull, and prices were
nominal. White corn was dull and nominal
at a decline of 1c. to 2c. Oats were
steady, with a fair demand. Pork was dull but
held about 25c. higher. Beef was quiet, but steady,
while lamb was in fair demand at unchanged prices.
Petroleum was active and 1/2c. a 1/2c. higher, crude
(in bulk) closing at 14c., and refined (in bond) at 30c.
Spirits turpentine was active, but at 1/2c. a 1/2c.
lower prices, while rosin, though quiet, was
fairly held. Whiskey was dull and nominal.
Freights were dull and heavy.

The Church and State Question in Eng-
land.—The Ministry and the Opposition.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published a
cable despatch giving a summary of the pro-
ceedings which took place in the British House
of Commons on Friday night. The Protestant
Established Church Appointments Sus-
pension bill was read and passed in
committee. It was not passed, how-
ever, until some very dexterous movements
were made by certain friends of the Ministry.
It is the object of the bill to prevent all further
appointments to existing or possible vacancies
in the Irish Church Establishment until the
fate of such Establishment be finally deter-
mined by act of Parliament. It so happens
that in Ireland there are two other bodies be-
sides the Church established by law which re-
ceive State aid. These are the Presbyterians
and the Roman Catholics. The Presbyterians
have enjoyed since the time of William III. a
special gift from the Crown, hence called *Regium
Donum*. The grant is not large—has
never, in fact, exceeded seventy pounds to
each minister, and, of course, has done little
more than barely keep Presbyterianism alive.
The Roman Catholics have since 1845 received an
annual grant of thirty thousand
pounds—a grant for which they were in-
debted to the Catholic spirit of the late
Sir Robert Peel. It was moved as an amend-
ment on Friday night, in the course of the
debate on the Irish Church, that a similar sus-
pension bill be passed in regard to the *Regium
Donum* appointments and also in regard
to Maynooth College. The amendment was
negatived and the original motion carried by
a large majority, amid the ringing cheers of
the Gladstone liberals. The Suspension bill
now awaits the decision of the Lords. Such
is the state of things up to the date of our
latest news.

The situation in England is peculiar and
deserving of special attention. For the first
time since the earlier years of George the
Third the Ministry, in spite of a series of the
most damaging defeats, continues to hold the
reins of government. Nothing, in truth, of a
precisely similar kind has ever been witnessed
in the entire history of Parliamentary govern-
ment in England. Mr. Disraeli and his
friends retain office with all the accompanying
emoluments and opportunities. Mr. Gladstone
and his friends, without office and the attendant
emoluments, opportunities and responsibilities,
do the legislation. In other words the op-
position rules the country in spite of the
Ministry, and, from the nature of
the case, without the advice or consent of the
Sovereign. Talk as we may of coming revolution,
this itself is revolution with a vengeance.
The question which naturally arises to the
mind of the reader is why such a state of things
should be tolerated by a party which commands
not only an unquestioned majority in the coun-
try, but, as the facts themselves show, a sweep-
ing majority in the House of Commons. The
difficulty is not hard to explain. It has been
the custom in England since the government
began to be conducted by responsible minis-
ters for the chief of the Cabinet, on the occasion
of an adverse vote—certainly so soon as it
became manifest that on any great leading
question he was in a hopeless minority—to see
his Sovereign and give place to the leader of
the opposition. It has not only been the cus-
tom, but it has been a point of honor which no
leading statesman up to the present time has
ever dreamt of violating. Pitt, Wellington,
Melbourne, Russell, Peel, Palmerston, Derby,
each in his day by a voluntary resignation
recognized the principle that the majority, not
the minority, should rule the country. It was
reserved for Mr. Disraeli, who is evidently
possessed of that tenacity which is a charac-
teristic of his race, to ignore this ancient cus-
tom and to despise this point of honor. The
plain reason why Mr. Disraeli is not driven
from power by an actual vote of want of confi-
dence is to be found in the fact that in the
event of a vote of want of confidence being
passed he would, as he has threatened to do,
appeal to the country. This is the whip which
he holds over the members of the House of
Commons. A general election would not
conduce to Mr. Disraeli's advantage; it would
not establish him in his position; but it would
prove both an annoyance and an expense to
every member of the House. It is provided
in the new Reform act that whenever bills
similar to that which has been passed for
England shall have been passed for Scotland
and Ireland Parliament shall be dissolved and
an appeal made to the new constituencies. The
Scottish and Irish bills have not yet passed into
law, consequently a dissolution of Parliament
and an appeal to the constituencies now would

not obviate the necessity of another dissolution
and another appeal to the constituencies early
in 1863. A compromise, therefore, is the
result. Mr. Gladstone permits Mr. Disraeli to
hold office and Mr. Disraeli does not object
that Mr. Gladstone should lead the House of
Commons and legislate at will. Such is the
situation and such are the reasons why Mr.
Disraeli, in spite of the adverse vote of Friday
evening, continues to be Prime Minister of
England.

As to the debate of Friday evening, interest
centres chiefly in the amendment. By whom-
soever conceived or introduced it is impossible
to refuse to admit that it was a flank move-
ment of a very skilful and very dangerous
kind. A suspensory bill in regard to May-
nooth and in regard to the *Regium Donum* is a
proper logical sequence of the Suspensory
bill for the Irish Church Establishment. But
the same might be said of the Scottish Church
Establishment and of the English Church
Establishment. If the Irish Church is to go
by the board, why should not the grant to
Maynooth and the grant to the Presby-
terians? If the endowment of religion is to
be discontinued in Ireland, why should it be
continued in Scotland or in England? If
the principle of State endowment is wrong at
one place, it is wrong always and every-
where. If it is indefensible in Ireland it is
equally indefensible in England and in Scot-
land. This is the issue which the amendment
has brought distinctly before the mind of the
entire British people. It was not convenient
to Mr. Gladstone and his friends to encourage
such a view of the case. It was too broad,
too sweeping, too rapidly revolutionary.
The amendment was therefore voted down. It
will not surprise us, however, if it be found to have
worked a world of mischief, to have set the
nation by the ears and to have given the "No
Popery" cry a tremendous impulse all over the
three kingdoms.

Looking at the State Church from our own
favored standpoint as a free people we can
have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as
to whether events are drifting all over the Old
World. Our system is the only true and
correct one. We tolerate all forms of Chris-
tianity—we favor none. Our system will
sooner or later be everywhere adopted. The
State Church system may have had its ex-
cellences, and may have been the best pos-
sible for other times and other circumstances;
but the times and circumstances have changed;
we live under new conditions and new require-
ments, and the excellences, whatever they have
been, are less apparent than formerly. The
Irish Church movement is but the entering in
of the wedge which will ultimately break up
the Church Establishment system of Great
Britain. The movement will receive a power-
ful impulse from the new constituencies. The
movements now going on in Italy, where Victor
Emanuel seizes Church property, and in Austria,
where Francis Joseph disregards concordats
and politely informs the Pope that much as he
values the blessing of His Holiness he values
the throne of the Hapsburgs more—these move-
ments have a similar result. On the voluntary
offerings of the people, and not on the bene-
fice of monarchs or on the grants of legisla-
tures the Church of the future must be
dependent, and it is not a future which is dark
or cheerless to any of the sections into which
that Church is now divided.

Chief Justice Chase and the Political
Situation.

The platform indicated by Chief Justice
Chase in his reported conversation with Mr.
Harris, of North Carolina, as the one he has
ever stood upon—and still stands upon, without
recourse to arbitrary party lines—is also the one
upon which the whole mass of the people of the
country now stand. It is the platform the
republicans would have held if their organiza-
tion had continued the party of the people and
had not switched out from the straightfor-
ward course into the devious ways of the radical
faction. Had the republicans been true to their
original purpose—had they regarded it
always as their primary duty, having finished
the war, to secure in the government its good
results—and not forgotten that purpose in the
pursuit of revenge and private ambitions, they
would to-day have stood exactly on the ground
held by Chief Justice Chase and on which the
whole mass of the patriotic democracy and
conservative republicans meet him and find
their principles the same. This platform is
simple. It accepts the results of the war as
the facts of history and considers that in those
results is accomplished the destiny of the
aggressive principles of republicanism; that radi-
calism is dead and must be put out of sight;
that it is the duty even of those who were
honest radicals to become conservatives now and
to rally for the protection and support of the
law that will guarantee the perpetuity of the
changes they have secured. Having made
their fight for certain changes in the govern-
ment and secured those changes it is now their
duty to their principles to array themselves
around the law and protect it against reckless
assault, lest revolutionary violence should go
so far that these very changes, thus secured,
should become worthless. Undoubtedly the
whole mass of the people stand on this ground
to-day; for no reasoning man is so wild as to
wish slavery alive again. All accept the result
of the war and all wish to stay the fury of the
revolutionary desperadoes. Reconstruction by
this platform should only be sought in the prac-
tical way of making the Southern people forget
as far as possible their humiliation and failure;
and hence all agree on universal amnesty, even
though universal suffrage go with it and is
corrected by it. Here is the whole political
purpose of the nation, and on all this the people
and the Chief Justice are in full agreement.

How to Break Up the Whiskey Rings.

Reduce the tax to one dollar or seventy-five
cents the gallon. We shall thus obtain a larger
revenue, a cheaper and better whiskey and a
general smash up of the whiskey rings. If the
radicals of Congress wish to satisfy the people
of their honesty in the matter of diminishing
official corruption, let them try this experiment.
Mr. Thurlow Weed will furnish them the need-
ful statistics. We fear, however, that the
whiskey rings will prove too strong for Con-
gress.

Thurlow Weed's Explanation.—The Old
Fox Caught at Last.

The "old man" of the lobby, like the fox in the fable, who came out
of a trap minus his tail.

The Racing and Yachting Season.

The spring meeting at Jerome Park on the
9th of June and the grand aquatic festival at the
opening of the New York Yacht Club house at
Staten Island on the 19th of June will
render this month memorable in the annals
both of racing and yachting. The full and
minute descriptions which we have lately pub-
lished of the Jockey Club house at Fordham
and of the new yacht club house at Clifton
show that no pains have been spared to render
each of these club houses not only a most con-
venient and enjoyable resort for the club mem-
bers, but also an important centre of deepening
and widening interest on the part of the
public at large, as well as of turfmen and
yachtmen in their noble pastimes.

Each of the club houses is picturesquely
situated. The one is reached after an exhilar-
ating drive through the Park, already
one of the finest and largest parks in the
world, and it stands in the midst
of Jerome Park, which rivals its neigh-
bor in rural loveliness, if not in grandeur.
Supplied with every appliance for rest and
refreshment, including spacious parlors and
dining rooms, and, of course, a choice and
abundant cuisine, this club house is near the
race course, which next Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Saturday will be the scene of
the exciting contests of the spring meeting.
Neither at Chantilly, in France, nor at the Ep-
som races, in England, does the pleasurable
element of fine natural scenery enter so largely
into the surroundings of the race course as at
Jerome Park.

Nor can any yacht club in England or in
France boast of a club house more conveni-
ently placed than the new club house of the
New York Yacht Club. Staten Island is our
Isle of Wight, offering almost every variety
of landscape in miniature, and over-
looking unrivalled marine views. At the
regatta and the promised *bat champêtre*
of the 19th of June the members and
guests of the Club can enjoy the double
pleasure of admiring both inland and ocean
scenery. The gay summer scenes of Cowes,
enlivened by the white sails of dainty craft
flitting to and fro beneath the shadows of huge
steeples and East Indian and other levi-
thans of the deep, will be duplicated by the
gay summer scenes of Clifton. If the rumored
challenge of English to American yachtmen be
actually offered and accepted there will be an
international exchange of courtesies between
them. American yachts having led off by
crossing the Atlantic to England, let English
yachts cross over to America and be heartily
welcomed here. Let a generous rivalry be
encouraged that shall occasion improvements
in all means of securing speed, beauty of model,
safety and convenience, for the benefit not only
of those who gallantly brave the perils of the
deep for healthful and exhilarating pleasure,
but also of all who go down to the sea in ships
and do business on the mighty waters.

The club house at Jerome Park will radiate
influences equally favorable for securing the
improvement of stock and the steady growth
of a popular and national interest in racing.
This can be done by encouraging the owners
of the finest horses in the country to enter
them for competition at the spring and autumn
meetings, and by rendering these meetings ac-
cessible and attractive not only to a few ex-
clusives of the fashionable world, but also to
all classes of our community. Just as the
opera fails to be a popular amusement when
managers, or rather mismanagers, consult the
prejudices and whims of but a small number
of stockholders, instead of appealing to the ear
and eye of the great public, so racing will
lose its prestige if a similarly short-sighted
and narrow policy be pursued in the manage-
ment of a race course. A contrary policy will
infinitely insure success. It will dissolve the
bitter jealousies which, according to observant
foreign travellers in democratic America, for-
merly forced wealth to hide itself within the
splendid but secret recesses of private
dwelling. It will permit and sanction
the outward exhibition of a splendor in which
all can take an honest and unselfish pride as
indicative of the development
of the inexhaustible resources of our national
wealth. High metalled horses in faultless trim;
vehicles at once lighter, stronger and more
elegant than any of foreign manufacture that
figure at the annual promenade of Longchamps
at Paris, or on Rotten Row in London, or on
the Prater in Vienna; ravishing toilettes in
which American ladies, with charming indif-
ference, have improved upon Paris fashions—
in fine, the whole display of luxury and taste
exhibited on a fine day in the Park or at the
race course in Jerome Park, will gayly illumi-
nate the scene, to the delight, unalloyed by
envy, of the multitude of spectators who them-
selves form part of the brilliant spectacle
which they admire. The horse races at
Jerome Park and the yacht races at Staten
Island will afford multiplied opportunities to
witness the amazing advance made by Ameri-
can society, and particularly by the metro-
politan society of New York, in all that per-
tains to healthful enjoyment and to the ele-
gances and amenities of the highest modern
civilization.

Our National Securities in Europe.

Ever since the vote of the Senate on the
eleventh article of impeachment there has
been an increased demand at improving prices
for our securities in Europe, and on Saturday
the telegraph reported a further advance in
five-twentieths in London to 73 a 73 1/2.

The English and German bankers here have been
large buyers of the latter of late, and the pros-
pect is favorable to a rising market for our
bonds all summer, both at home and abroad.
The fact that the remainder of the seven-
thirty notes will be funded this month removes
all apprehensions as to the floating debt
being a source of embarrassment to the
Treasury, and the public credit
stands higher than it has done at any time
since the suspension of specie payments.

The investment demand for some weeks past
has been heavy almost beyond precedent, and
so large has been the absorption of bonds by
the public that the supply of them in Wall
street is at present below the average. Con-
sidering that five-twentieths yield six per cent
per annum in coin, while British consols pay
only three, and that while the former are sell-
ing at 73 the latter are quoted at 95, ex-
dividend, there is a wide margin for a further
advance in our securities abroad, and under
the prevailing glut of money all over Europe

it will be strange if five-twentieths are not more
sought after in the future than they have been
in the past in England, France and Germany.

The Grasshopper Plague of the West and
the Army Worm of the South.

In the Western border States of the Missis-
sippi valley, from Iowa down to Texas, and in
the great basin between the Rocky Moun-
tains and the Sierra Nevada, we are begin-
ning to hear more and more every year of the
destructive ravages of grasshoppers. They
are all of the locust family, and from the de-
scription we remember of a Utah specimen
brought eastward as a curiosity some time ago
we believe that this Utah variety as nearly
resembles the African and Asiatic locust as the
Louisiana alligator does his older congener,
Mrs. Malaprop's "alligator on the banks of the
Nile." According to Professor Agassiz the
vertebrates, mammals, reptiles and birds of
the American Continent and its indigenous
vegetable productions adapted to animal life
are as far inferior in size, development, quality
and variety to those of the Old World as our
native Indian is, as a man, inferior to the Cau-
casian. This rule will hardly apply to the
California grizzly bear or the Canadian moose,
nor do we think it will hold good with the ar-
ticulates of the dry land or the insect family.
At all events, this Western plague of grasshop-
pers is a plague of locusts, such as they are,
and with the extension of agriculture into the
plains and mountains this plague is alarmingly
increasing.

Geographically the United States, though
consisting of four great divisions—the Atlan-
tic slope, the Mississippi valley, the great
basin between the Rocky Mountains and the
Sierra Nevada, and the Pacific slope—may be
reduced to two great sections—the European
section, east of the great plains to the
Atlantic, and the Asiatic section, west
from those plains to the Pacific;
for while the one section is European
in its geographical features and productions
the other is boldly and strikingly Asiatic.
The Indians of these two sections, in their habits,
as in their habitat, before disturbed by the
white man, differed as widely from each other
as the wandering tribes of Tartary differed
from the Northern barbarians that submerged
the Roman empire. We dare say, however, that
the Indians of the American plains have never
been as seriously damaged by the grasshoppers
as the Arabs of Asia and Africa, because of
the sweeping annual autumnal fires of our
plains, which have served to consume the eggs
deposited by insects as well as the germs of
timber from year to year. But with the ex-
tension of cultivation into these Western plains
and mountains the patches are multiplied
which are exempted from these annual fires,
and here these grasshoppers are propagated.
In the great basin, where they have a dupli-
cate of the Sea of Galilee, the river Jordan
and the Dead Sea, a vast region, which is
generally desert in its character, is sprinkled
with green places, or oases, seldom disturbed
by fire, and hence in Utah the grasshoppers
were found by Fremont in his first explora-
tions around the Great Salt Lake so abund-
ant that they had become a staple article of
diet among those Indians, and by the same
processes of catching and cooking as are em-
ployed by the Arabs around the Dead Sea.
Some ten years ago the Mormons were seri-
ously apprehensive of a famine from the
ravages of the grasshoppers among their grow-
ing fields, but in a general turnout of the
salts, as in a holy crusade of extermination,
the enemy was routed.

Still, from the facts suggested the conclu-
sion follows that from the Rocky Mountains
to California our people, as they multiply,
will be more and more liable to famine
from the multiplication of the grasshoppers
with the increase of cultivated lands
exempt from fires. Here is a matter worthy
the consideration of some efficient remedy by
scientific men. The same may be said of the
Southern army worm, which, in Arkansas,
Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas especially,
has become such a scourge to the planter as to
make the production of even a bale of cotton
from a hundred acres a very doubtful question.
In these States, in the cotton region, there
are neither autumnal fires nor wintry frosts to
destroy the eggs of these insects, and when they
come forth it is in such myriads that the sur-
face of the ground over thousands of acres at
times appears to be in motion. Now, we
would ask the question, what is our Agricul-
tural Bureau at Washington worth that it cannot
elicit some discovery as a remedy for these
evils of grasshoppers and army worms, which,
unless checked, may, in the event of some un-
usually dry season, reduce millions of people
to starvation? The cereals and fruits of the
North are beginning to suffer more and more,
year after year, from other insects, which may
be charged to the wanton destruction of the
birds by idle boys and full grown loafers, in the
way of amusement. To remedy this mischief
we must begin in the public school; but the remedy
for the plagues of the grasshopper and the
army worm might well be considered as en-
titled to a special bounty or premium through
an act of Congress.

VERY GOOD.—The speech of Andy John-
son to the Chinese Embassy on our foreign re-
lations, and especially our relations and
communications with the Central Flowery
Kingdom.

Now that Collector Callicott and two other
petty larceny rogues have been convicted of
defrauding the government out of a few thou-
sand dollars, and sent off to the penitentiary
with a loud flourish of trumpets, we may ex-
pect a speedy revival of wholesale swindling
and plundering throughout the entire Internal
Revenue Department. For the past six or eight
weeks the business of robbing the Treasury has
been, to use a commercial quotation, "dull
and heavy," waiting the result of the proceed-
ings before the Brooklyn court. Greeley and
the other backers of Callicott, Enright and
Allen have been endeavoring to save them
from jail and to invest them with the character
of martyrs, while another set of whiskey ma-
nipulators, with better success, have been
striving to shut them up in prison so as to close
their mouths and prevent them from becoming
prosecutors in their turn. Pending this strug-
gle, which has been a spirited one, operations
have been temporarily abandoned by the sev-
eral rings; but now that a final result has been
reached and an example made we shall expect

to see them all go to work again with renewed
energy and spirit. In fact, the experience of
the past proves that the immolation of a victim
on the shrine of justice is regarded as a war-
rant for the renewal of fraud and corruption
on a grander scale than ever.

We are inclined to the belief that Callicott
and his gang have been made the catspaws of
more magnificent rascals, who have availed
themselves of the avarice of their victims to
lure them into a trap, and have sacrificed
them in order to cover up more extensive
frauds. This is an old trick of the whiskey
rings. We hear now and then of an important
seizure of a few barrels of whiskey in an
illicit distillery; but we know that the officers
are in close league with establishments that
are plundering the government of millions of
dollars, and that they make the seizure simply
as a blind to deceive the public, just as the
police will occasionally break up a third rate
shipplaster gambling den while conveniently
closing their eyes to the fashionable "hells"
where the stakes are counted by thousands.
In like manner we occasionally find a collector
of internal revenue rushing off to Washington
with a sure plan for putting a stop to all re-
venue frauds and making a tremendous fuss
and flurry in his district; but before three months
have passed we hear of him only in close con-
nection and friendship with the rings whose
rascality he professed to be resolved upon
exposing.

The truth is that all parties alike have been
tainted by the foul corruptions of the Internal
Revenue Department, and that copperheads
and radicals are united in plundering the gov-
ernment, if divided in all other respects. The
robberies have been committed heretofore by
small independent rings—some composed of
radicals, others of copperheads, and some of
copperheads and radicals mixed, with conser-
vatives thrown in. These rings have been ac-
customed to fight and scramble among them-
selves over the best chances of stealing, but
when a common danger threatens them they
are always to be found standing side by side.
The grand scheme of the Jacobins in Congress
has been to consolidate one magnificent ring
that should swallow up all others and seize
upon the whole plunder in the name of a repre-
sentative oligarchy. It was to accomplish
this end that the two co-ordinate branches of
the government—the Executive and Judicial—
were to be abolished and supreme power cen-
tered in Congress. This comprehensive scheme
has been temporarily checked by the failure of
impeachment, but it will be renewed, and
under the Presidency of Grant will be allowed
full swing. It makes little difference, therefore,
what may become of Callicott or any other in-
dividual rascal; the people may make up their
minds that whatever party is in power they
will be plundered on a scale of magnitude un-
equalled in the history of the world for many
years to come, and that nothing can save them
until a political revolution shall sweep over the
country as fire swept over Sodom and Gomo-
rah and purify our entire governmental
system.

WOULD THEY WIN OR LOSE?—If the demo-
crats wish to win in this Presidential campaign,
Chief Justice Chase is their man; if they de-
sire to lose, Mr. Pendleton will serve their
purpose. Which will they have?

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Only Last
Night," a dream song, G. Gounod. Although the
name of the great composer of "Faust" is placed at
the head of this song, still we cannot believe for a
moment that he ever wrote it. A little, trilling,
childish introduction and an uninteresting Sunday
school melody is not what one would expect from
such a maestro as the renowned Gounod. If he
wrote it, then it is one of those things which "will
happen in the best regulated families" and one of
those weaknesses which some of the best musicians
are heir to—witness Beethoven's "Wellington Sym-
phony."

"Orpheus aux Enfers," potpourri, Knight. Much as
we are opposed to potpourri in general as an insult
to the composer and the intelligence of the hearer,
still we must give this work the benefit of the
credit of being one of the best of its kind. The fa-
vorite morceaux of Offenbach's opera are pleasantly
woven together.